

What CLAMS Tells Us about the Ocean Albedo Measured at COVE

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developments at CERES Ocean Validation Experiment (COVE)
long term BSRN/AERONET/MFRSR measurements continue
wind speed/dir temp/humidity measurements at 10m by end
second SP1A spectral photometer (radiance) to be mounted

Wenying Su begins foam program

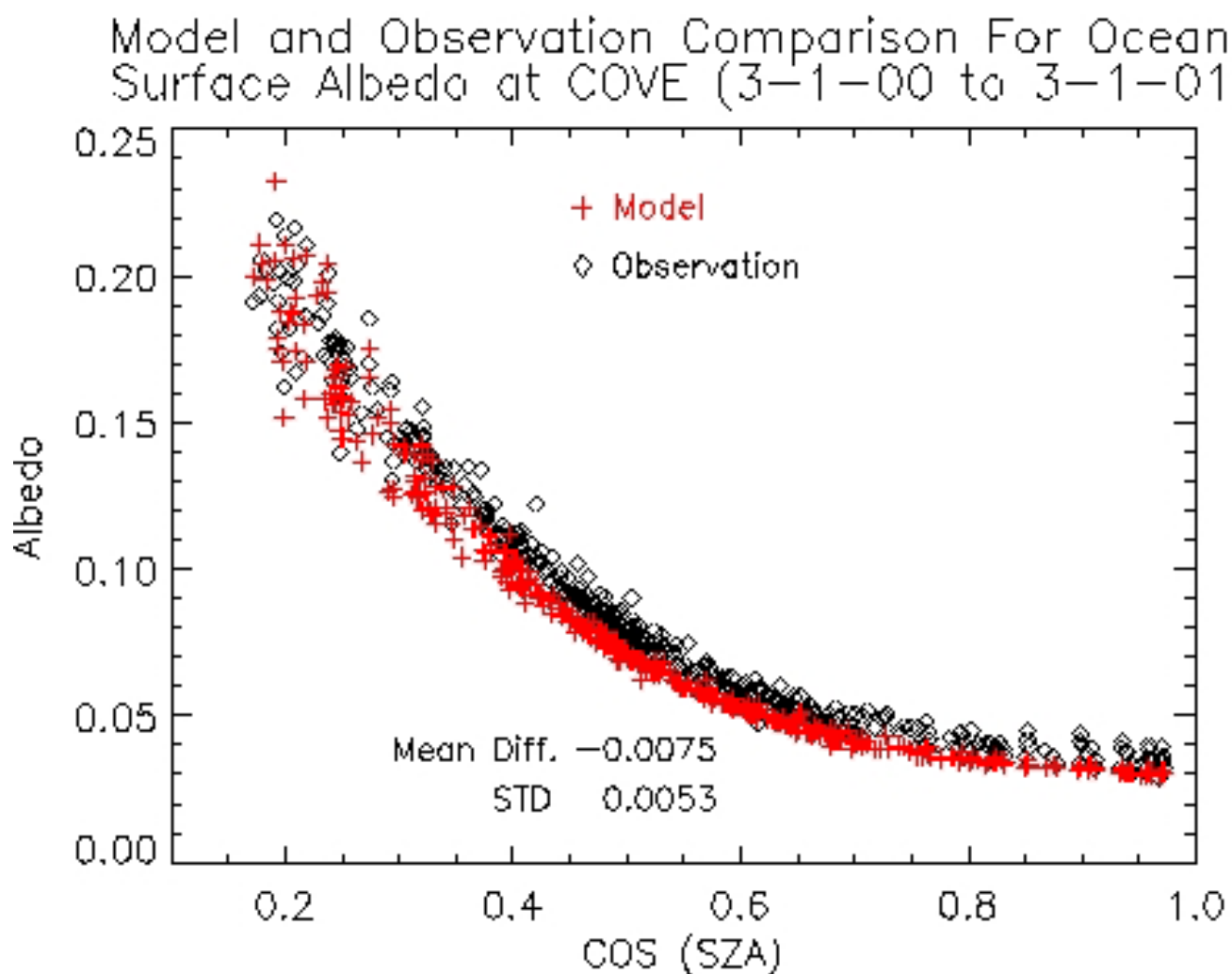
ASD Field Spectoradiometer (SW flux) will be mounted looking
OV-10 broadband & spectral flux to cover high winds and clouds
NDBC considering deployment of wave direction sensor
(now have just wave height and period)

www-cave.larc.nasa.gov/cave/

seek "Useful Links"



Jin and Stames coupled air-sea radiative transfer code generates look up tables for SARB ocean surface albedo (cosSZA, wind speed, AOT, chlorophyll).



Chesapeake Lighthouse & Aircraft Measurements for Satellites (CLAMS)



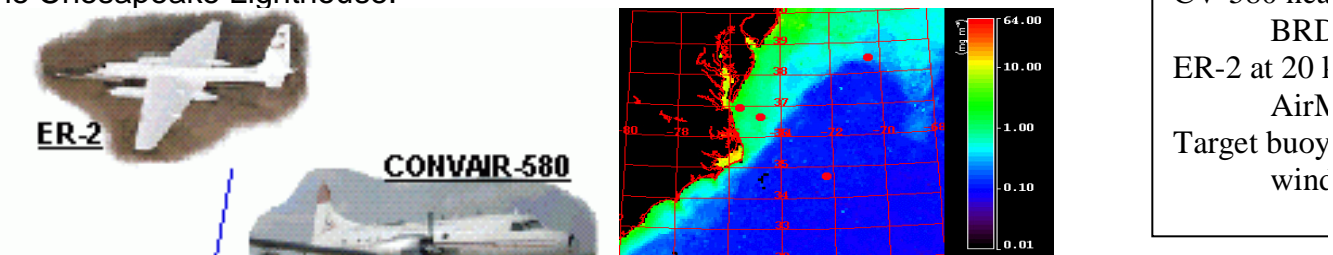
CERES goal in CLAMS: Learn how well point measurements at COVE platform represent the broader ocean

Do the steel legs and shadow (see photo above) spoil observations at COVE?

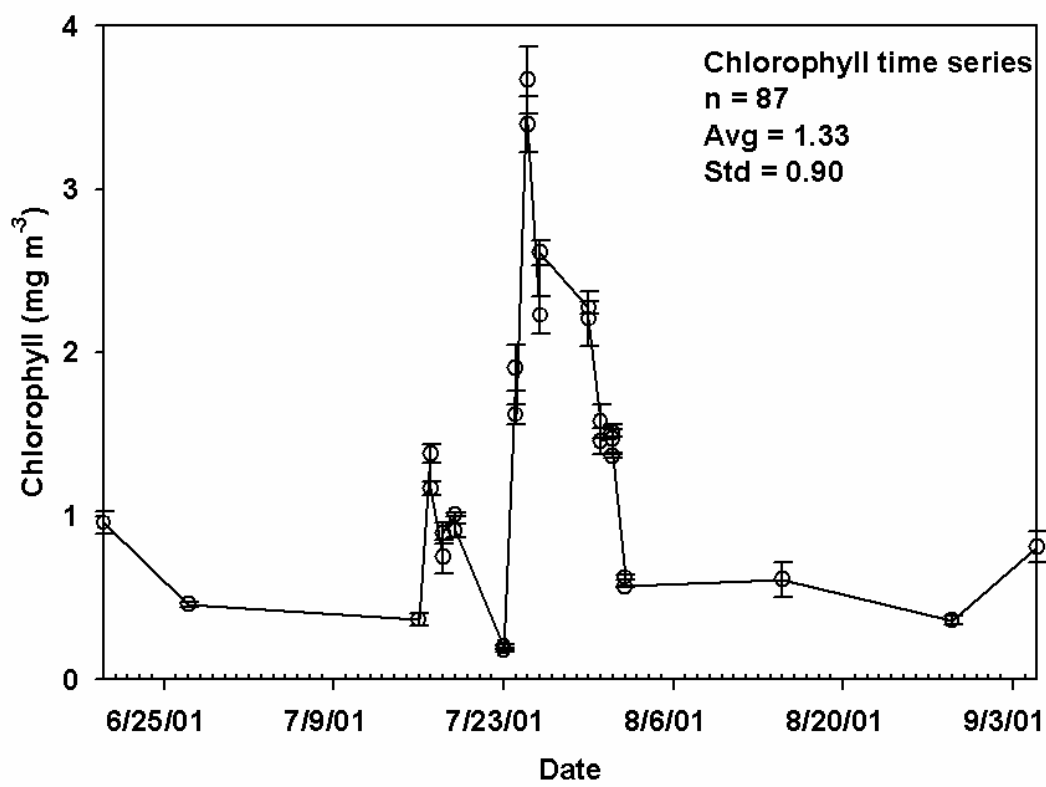
Solution: Fly radiometers on the OV-10 near COVE and find out.



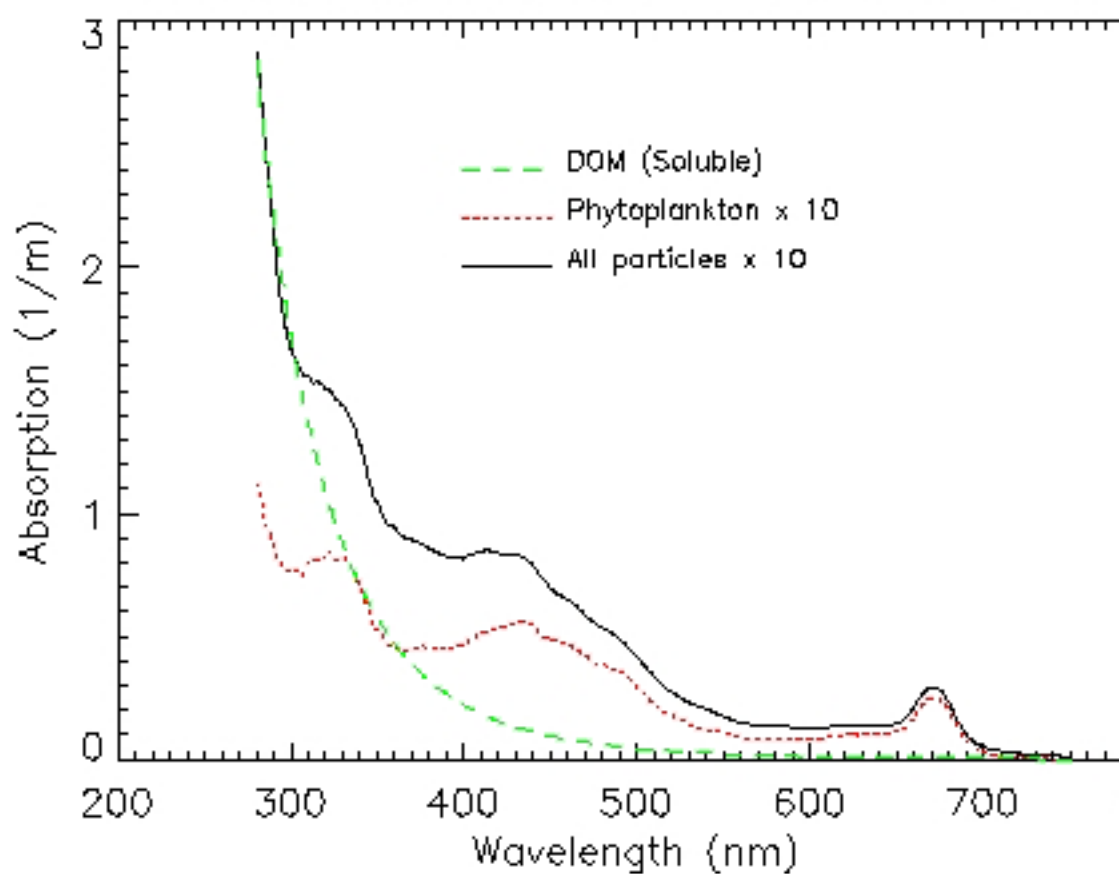
Target buoys far to sea (SeaWiFS Chlorophyll map) as well as COVE at the Chesapeake Lighthouse:



Measurements of ocean optics by Glenn Cota's group (Old Dominion University)



Measured Absorptions for Oceanic Particulate and Soluble Materials at COVE in CLAMS



See pdf figures
charlockCoI+1.pdf
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Given the high accuracy of CERES at TOA, surface albedo now poses as the primary uncertainty to assessments of TOA aerosol radiative forcing in clear conditions.